BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1822. [NUMBER

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Bombay Courier and Bombay Gazette Printers and Publishers and Proprietors have a fourfold use of the COMPANY, or Owners of Ships, to publish them in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Monday the 16th of this Month, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Act. Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
9th December 1822.

જાહેર-નામો

એવો જે-શરકાર-કંપેનીનો-માલ-બ
નાત-તથા-ધાતુ-તથા-બીજી-જનશકિ-તે
ની-વકરી-દર-મહીને-થાએછે-તે-વકરી
આચ-મહીનામાં-તારીખ ૧૬ શોમવાર
ના-દીને-થાશે-તે-એક-હકતા-શ્રુધી-તે
વકરી-ચાલશે *

જે-વકરી-દર-દીને-બપોર-ની-ચાલુ-થ
તી-જશે—તા- ૮ ડીસેમબર-શંને ૧૮૨૨
અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

મણીર્ મત્ત

ચેભાષે બરમર સંજેનીચા મ
કું ઘમત પ ધાળી પ ઈતર બાબ
ત થઇ ચાચી ઘર મણીન્યાત પી
મગી ઘિત થઇ તી પીમજી યા મ
ણીન્યાત તારીખ ૧૬ જોમપગી ઘે
ઈક પ લેમ ચઠપડા ઘઇંતે પી
મગી ચાલેક

પીમજી ઘર પીપલ લોક પ્રથમ
ચાળી ઘેઇક તારીખ ૯ મઇ ઘે
મ્બર ૭૫ ૧૮૨૨ ઈલ્વી

A TRUE TRANSLATION
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

TWENTY EIGHTH *CALCUTTA LOTTERY.*

TICKETS in this Lottery are now for Sale at the office of *Alexander Mackintosh*, Price Rs. 130.

Bombay 14*th December* 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY,
AN INVOICE OF
BRITISH
THREAD LACE
AND
BLOND DITTO,
RECENTLY IMPORTED
ON THE
BARKWORTH,
CAPT. PEDLER,
CONSISTING OF,

MECKLIN Quilling of different qualities, Bobbin Quilling of Sorts, Bobbin Thread Net, Valenciennes Net, Bobbin Thread Net sprigged, Bobbin Thread Shawls, Bobbin Thread Viels and Scarfs.

Bobbin dresses plain and sprigged, Black cap Veils, Mantilly Veils, Coloured Circassion Scarfs, Blond Shawls, Black Silk Net, plain and sprigged, white Shawls and Scarfs,

An Invoice of Imitation Shawls of the most approved Patterns printed on both sides.

Bombay December 14*th* 1822

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS.
On WEDNESDAY the 18th of Dec.
A COLLECTION OF
BOOKS,
PRINTS, VIEWS,
AND
LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS
RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND.
AMONGST THEM WILL BE FOUND,

FRAZER'S Himalya Views, Dodwell's Views in Greece, Scenery in Germany, Sicily, Italy, Switzerland, Scotland, Paris, on the Thames &c Suite of Roman Costumes, Gell's Pompeii, Sketches of Horses, English, French, Flemish, Arab, &c.

Craven's, Dodwell's Ousely's, Hoare's, & other Tours, British Poets 100 Vols. Blackwood's Magazine in 8 Vol, Edinburgh Review 35 Vols, Pawley's General Atlas, Byron's and Moore's works, Bucks Beauties, together with many other Historical, Scientific & Classical Works.

N. B. The above are on view, and Catalogues may be had on application.

Bombay 14*th December* 1822.

JOHN FERNANDES.

HAS for sale a few Shooting Tackles, consisting of double and si
gle Scouring Rods with Apparatus co
plete, Bullet Moulds, Card Cu
Breech Wrenches of sizes &c. &c.
Also, A Patent Roasting J
Marriott, and a few Water Clos
Ghunbow Street 13*th Dece*

Advertisement.

On FRIDAY the 20th instant
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
AT THE GODOWNS
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE
AT THE
MUSSID BUNDER,
By order of the Executors of the late
WM. MILBURN ESQ.,

TWELVE Hundred Bags of DATES in the *Felicitas*. Also a small quantity of damaged COTTON.

Terms of sale: cash and the whole to be cleared away within three days of the sale.

JOHN SAUNDERS,
For the Executors.

BOMBAY,
11th December 1822.

CAPTAIN PLASSIARD,
OF THE FRENCH SHIP
HENRY,

WILL sell by public Auction, on Monday next, the 16th Instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Godown opposite the Government House, the undermentioned Articles.

All kinds of French Claret.
Do. Do. Liquors.
Millinery.
Glass-ware.
Plated ware, &c. &c.
Terms: Ready Money and the I
to be cleared away in two days.

Bombay 14*th D*

Eduljee Cursetjee's
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
AT THE GODOWN
BETWEN THE APOLLO
AND THE
BOMBAY TAV
On MONDAY next th

HOGSHEADS of
sound and of g
imported from the
Barritt and Co

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On TU

W

Eduljee Cursetjee Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON MONDAY THE 23D INSTANT
At their Auction Rooms,
IN MEADOW STREET,
Part of the Effects of the late
ANDREW BURNETT ESQ.
DECEASED:

CONSISTING of an extensive a
valuable Library, Superb P
and Plated Ware.

N. B. Catalogues will be pub
and distributed as soon as they
and the Books and Plate may
four days previous to the day of

Bombay, 14*th Dece*

Advertisem

TO be disposed of,
bred Arab Char
an officer proceedin
particulars enquire
Sons.

Bomba

Eduljee

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Passage to England,

THE FINE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

JAMES SIBBALD,

CAPT. JAMES KEITH FORBES,

OF THE

Honorable Company's Service;

WILL positively sail for London by the 1st January next, and has a part of her superior accommodati- ed.

FOR SALE 1822

ON COMMISSION

AT

Messrs. Limjee Bhiccajee's Sons and Co.

A SMALL PARCEL OF

GARDEN SEEDS,

LATELY ARRIVED FROM THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING SORTS,

½ oz.	Knole Cole,	1 oz.	Parsnip,
½ „	Mixed Lettuce,		Cauliflower,
½ „	Turnip,		Tea Kale,
½ „	Radish,	1 oz.	Cress,
1 „	Carrot,	1 „	Mustard,
½ „	Celery,	1 „	Scorzonera,
½ „	Asparagus,	1 „	Spinage,
½ „	Endive,		Blue Pease,
1 „	Red Beet,		Marrowfat ditto,
„	Leek,		Broad Beans,
„	Parsley,		

Rs. per package. Smaller packages ing the half of the above quan- ch sort at 8 Rs. each, the whole eeds are warranted to be of the quality, having been already n ay.

bay 18th December 1822.

R SALE

GODOWN

MIRALS HOUSE

ILDING

ported

UTTA,

LD MADEI

500 *pr. Pipe.*

½ *Pipe.*

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Bhickajee Merjee & Co.

BEG leave to acquaint their Customers and the public, that they bought from the Ship WATERLOO an INVESTMENT of OILMAN STORES, consisting of Hams, Cheeses, Pickles, Sauce of sorts, Oil, Capers, Vinegar, Mustard, Anchovies, best Raspberry Vinegar, Anchovey Fish, Pickled Oysters, Dutch Herrings, Scotch Loch Herrings and Pickled Tongues, Pearl Barley, Gold and Silver Lace, Cavalry Braid for Sealskins, rich Bullions, Gold and Silver Epaulets, Sword Knots, Japanned jointed Stirrup Leathers, Sword and Sabre Belts, also Bridles complete on commission, a few Ladies straw worked and plain Bonnets.

Bombay 13th December 1822.

McVEIGH'S BAKERY.

MR. MACVEIGH begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the whole of those extensive and commodious Premises in Hummum Street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Blair, deceased, where he is now carrying on the Business of Bread and Biscuit Baker, Pastry, &c.; in every branch of which he assures the utmost regularity and cleanliness shall be combined; and most respectfully solicits the support of his Friends, as well as of those Families and individuals who have hitherto favored the Concern with their Custom, for which he will feel highly grateful.

Mr. McV. hopes, that the good quality of the Articles which he may supply from time to time, the reasonableness of his prices, and the punctual attention with which every Order shall be met and executed, will procure for him the success and approbation which industry and perseverance alone can merit.

Bombay 4th December, 1822.

Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late Mr. EDWARD TADMAN, are requested to give them in to MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO. (who are authorized to act for the Administratrix) on or before the 31st of January 1823—After which period no claim will be attended to, as on the 8th of the following, it is purposed to declare a dividend to the creditors to the extent of the assets realized.

Bombay, December 7th 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTIFICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of LIEUTENANT GEORGE RICHARDSON, late of His Majesty's 47th Regiment of Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, may be granted by the Court aforesaid, or the Registrar for the time being of the Court aforesaid, Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE, all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

Bombay, December 10*th* 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HENRY BINGHAM LINDSAY, late of His Majesty's fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons, serving on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE,) all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

Bombay, December 10*th* 1822.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted out of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay of the Estate and effects of JOHN KING, late Quarter Master of His Majesty's 47th Regt. of foot deceased, to his Widow SARAH NESBETT ATHERTON, formerly KING, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated 13th December 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of ANDREW BURNETT, Esq. late in the civil service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

Bombay, December 10*th* 1822.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE Distressed Irish,

Additional Subscriptions.

Captain D. H. Bellasis,	50
James Henderson Esq.	300
Lieut. Col. Brooks, Engineers,	100
Thomas Flower Esq.	50
Major Gen. Richard Cooke,	200
Major Gen. John Baillie,	100
Major F. D. Ballantine,	100
Sutherland Meek M. D.	100
Razett Doveton, Esq.	100
Mr. William Blair, Garrison Key Serjeant,	10
Captain John Hancock, 2d Regt. N. I.	50
Alexander Maxwell, Esq. M. D.	50
An Anonymous Donation,	20
Major E. G. Stannus,	200
Lieut. Joseph Walker, Artillery.	50
Colonel Robert Hunt,	100
Archdeacon Barnes,	100
J. Wedderburn, Esq.	300
Lieut. Col. Aitchison,	100
Mrs. Lechmere Russell,	100
Captain L. Russell,	50
Lieut. Colonel J. A. Wilson, 3d Light Cavalry	100
Captain Wm. Manwaring, H. C's. Marine	100
Capt. W. D. Robertson,	50
Lieut. Christopher Newport,	25
Capt. A. Campbell, Artillery	20
Major W. Mealy,	100
Mr. MacPherson,	100
Lieut. Col. J. W. O. Donoghue,	100
Mr. Stuteley,	40
Major F. F. Staunton,	300
Sub. Conductor S. Rogers,	5
Commodore T. D. Beaty,	100
John Vaupbell, Esq.	75
W. Peill, Esq.	100
Capt. John Briggs,	250
J. J. Sparrow, Esq.	100
Mr. Aratoon Kevork,	10
Thomas Leighton, Lt. 1-7 B. M.	20

Establishment of the Chief Secretary's Office.

(already published	275)
enton,	50
nshaw,	50
s de Chagas,	15
McKenzie,	10
Mr. Miguel de Mello and other clerks and Purvoes	20
Add.	145

The European and Native Clerks in the Military Auditor General's office

J. B. Egan,	20
C. Seitz,	15
J. Burton,	5
Henry Ball,	15
C. Wilson,	10
John Corbin,	10
W. Mc'Leod,	5
C. J. Belcour	5
J. M. de Mello,	5
Antonio Gonsalves,	2
Gopinath Sunderjee,	5
Jadhoba	3
Ramchunder Dadajee,	3
Merwanjee Framjee,	2
Ragoonath Abbajee,	1
	106

Clerks in Adjutant General's office

R. Fielding,	15
Francisco de Aguiar,	2
Francisco Anto. de Pereira,	2
J. P. Valladars,	3
Jagonnath Sadasewjee,	2
Damajee Jewanjee,	4
Kerroo Dadajee,	3
Manick Pudmanjee,	2
Kessow Dadajee,	2
Wassadew Dadajee,	2
Runsord Dadajee,	2
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GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH DEC. 1822.

By the Hon'ble the the Governor in council.

THE Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Engineer Corps.

Ensign Frederick McGillivray to be Assistant to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.—Date of appointment 1st November 1822.

Ensign Charles Wm. Grant to be draftsman to the chief Engineer. do. do.

Regiment of Artillery

Lieutenant T. Ritherdon to be Adjutant of 1st Battalion of Foot Artillery vice Falconer.—Date of appointment do. do.

Lieutenant T. G. Colgrave to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion vice Deeluzeau.—do. do.

Bombay Castle 6th Dec. 1822.

Ensign Richard Stark of the Bombay European Regiment, is transferred, at his own request, to the 1st, or Grenadier Regiment N. I., where he will rank ninth Ensign next below Ensign James Greig Mudie.—Date of rank in the Regiment, 16th April 1822.

Bombay Castle 10th December 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council in publishing the following extract of a General letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, on the abuse of the sale of spirituous liquors to the European soldiery, hereby declares that the punishment of being sent out of the country, will infallibly attend on any breach, by an European, of the orders of Government on that head.

Extract of a General letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military department, under date the 29th May 1822.

Letter to Court of Directors dated 30th September 1820.

Par. 166 at 8 Reporting the Regulations which have been laid down, in order to prevent the illicit sales of spirituous liquors within the limits of military Cantonment, occasioned by the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry assembled for ascertaining by whom and under what licence, liquors to a large extent, had been clandestinetly disposed of to the European troops at Meerut, and that Alexander Smith a retail dealer of European goods at Meerut, convicted under these regulations, has been punished, by cancelling the permission formerly granted of residing within the provinces of Meerut and Mooradabad, & directing him to be sent to the Presidency.

41st.—"The Regulations adopted by you for checking the sale of Spirituous liquors in Military cantonments, by exacting penal bonds from the Shop-keepers, appear to us to be judicious, but we are of opinion that the punishment of sending to Calcutta such Europeans as are found guilty of selling liquor to the troops, contrary to the orders of Government, may not in all cases be adequate to the offence.

42d.—"So dreadful are the effects produced upon the European constitution in India, by indulgence in Spirituous liquors, so extensive are its ravages on the lives of the Soldiery, and so numerous are the crimes which result from it; that the punishment to be in-

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flicted upon the Individuals who promote the evil, may justly be severe. To withdraw from such individuals our licence to reside in India, appears to be a measure calculated to deter them from pursuing the practice, we accordingly authorize you to send to England any European who shall, hereafter, be found guilty of this Crime.

43d.—" You will of course take the necessary measure to announce this instruction to all whom it may concern."

Bombay Castle 11th. Dec. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Albany Troward of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Quarter Master to that Battalion, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant D. L. Victor to the adjutancy, from the 1st November 1822.

Bombay Castle 13th, Dec. 1822.

The period of Major General Cooke's tour of duty on the General Staff of this Army expiring on the 28th Instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit that officer to proceed to England.

The Hon'ble the Goveruor in council avails himself of this opportunity to express the very high sense he entertains of the long and meritorious services of Major General Cooke during a period of forty two years, and will have much pleasure in again bringing those services to the favourable notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

In pursuance of his appointment by the Hon'ble Court published in General Orders of the 13th June 1821, Major General Samuel Wilson will succeed Major General Cooke on the Staff of the army of this Presidency from the 28th Instant.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

MONDAY 9TH DEC. 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Milward is posted to the 1st Extra Battalion in succession to Assist. Surgeon Law, removed to Ahmedabad, and will join without delay.

W. P. TUCKER,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

BOMBAY.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
DECEMBER 13, 1822.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council directs the following Proceeding of the Supreme Government to be published for general information at this Presidency.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

"FORT WILLIAM,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
OCTOBER 25, 1822.

THE following Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th of June, 1822, is published for general information.

"We have great satisfaction in transmitting to you the following unanimous Resolutions passed by the Court of Directors on the 15th of May, and by the Court of Proprietors on the 29th of May last respectively, expressive of their high sense of the merits of the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings, and of the deep regret which they feel in the prospect of his resigning the Office of Governor General of India.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 15th May, 1822.

Resolved Unanimously,—That this Court highly appreciating the signal merit, and services of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor General of India, are anxious to place on the Records of the East India Company, their expression of deep regret, that family circumstances have led to a declaration on the part of that distinguished Nobleman, of his wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station.

And this Court being desirous that the sense they entertain of the conduct and services of the Marquis of Hastings, should be promulgated previously to his departure for Europe, have further

Resolved Unanimously,—That the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B. for the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which during a period of nearly nine years, he has administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the Interests of the East India Company.

At a General Court, held on Wednesday the 29th May 1822.

Resolved Unanimously,—That this Court most cordially concur with the Court of Directors in their resolution of the unremitting zeal

with which the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings has, during a period of nearly nine years, administered the Government of British India with high credit to himself, and advantage to the interests of the East India Company.

That this Court referring to the sentiments expressed by themselves, and the Court of Directors in October 1816, on returning thanks to Lord Hastings for his skilful and successful operations in the war against the Nipaulese: to their Resolution of the 3d February, 1819, recognizing the wisdom and energy of those measures which extinguished a great Predatory Power that had established itself in the heart of Hindoostan, whose existence experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions and the general tranquility of India—Applauding at the same time the foresight, promptitude, and vigor, with which His Lordship, by a combination of Military and Political Talents had anticipated and encountered the Proceedings of an hostile Confederacy against the Marhattah States, defeated their Armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression—Referring also to the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 10th March, 1819, in which they appeal at the close of two glorious, and successful Wars, to the Records of the East India Company, for the great services which His Lordship's unwearied assiduity and comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs had enabled him to render to their most important interests—This Court cannot but with the highest satisfaction witness their executive Authority again coming forward at the termination of a career so useful and brilliant, to express and promulgate their sense of His Lordship's excellent merit, and their deep regret that domestic circumstances should withdraw him from the Government of their Asiatic Territories.

That this Court strongly participate in that regret, and request the Court of Directors to convey to the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General and Commander in Chief, those expressions of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and applause.

By Command of His Excellency The Most Noble The Governor General in Council.

(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON,
Sec. to the Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 14TH DEC. 1822.

We received from the Post office, on *Monday last only*, three packets of newspapers and several letters which had been brought out by the Waterloo; we have selected a few paragraphs from the latest letter of our private correspondent.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

In pursuance of a public notice a meeting of the well wishers of the fund was on Tuesday held at the Mess room of the Town Barracks.

We now perform a most gratifying task in publishing the patriotic proceedings of the meeting, which reflect on its members the highest honor. The eloquent and forcible speech which was addressed to the meeting by Mr. Irwin, will be read with peculiar interest. So animated an appeal to the feelings of humanity, cannot, we are convinced, fail in it's effect.

At a Meeting held at Bombay, December 10th 1822, *for the relief of the distressed Irish.*

G. C. IRWIN ESQ. IN THE CHAIR.

On the Motion of Mr. Meriton seconded by the Venerable the Archdeacon, the following Resolutions read from the Chair were approved by the Meeting and ordered to be printed in the Courier and Gazette Newspapers.

1. That the Society of this Presidency has evinced a very general wish and inclination to contribute to the funds now raising over the British Empire for the relief of the suffering Irish; but it being understood that the progress of the subscription has been impeded by an idea that our present contributions will arrive too late to afford effectual relief to those now labouring under distress, the Meeting here convened have thought it expedient to point out to the general view, to what beneficial objects the Charity may still be applied, even tho' the absolute pressure of famine may have been alleviated.

2. There being too much reason to fear from the aggravated state of distress reported in our latest advices from Ireland, that the suffering from actual want of food is yet far from its termination, the first object to which our subscriptions must be applicable, will of course, be the supply of provisions.

3. As disease in the present instance has followed close on the heels of famine, and as disease when extensive among the poorer classes is always of long duration, another call on our benevolence to supply medicines, clothing, and attendance to the sick, will remain from that additional calamity.

4. The general destitution of all worldly means which must remain after famine and sickness may have been removed, will require our further aid to assist the unfortunate survivors and families of those deceased to replace their little capital exhausted by distress, to supply the implements of husbandry and seed for the ground, and to restore them to a situation to maintain themselves by their own industry.

5. That the meeting for the accomplishment of these objects, solicit with great confidence of success from all the outstations, a continuation of those subscriptions already so liberally commenced at the Presidency thro' the benevolence of individuals and the contributions of the 17th Dragoons 20th and 47th Regiments in his Majesty's Service, and the Clerks in the Secretary's Office &c. &c.

6. That the following Gentlemen from among themselves form a committee for the management and speedy realization and remittance of the funds to their destined purposes, viz.

The Hon. Lieutenant General Sir C. Colville, G. C. B. &c. Mr. Bell, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Meriton, The Archdeacon, General Baillie, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Farish, Colonel Leighton, Mr. J. R. Steuart, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Doveton, Mr. M. De Vitre, Mr. Hadow, Dr. Meek: Mr. Irwin, to act as Secretary to the Committee: and that the Committee have power to add to their number any person they may deem eligible.

7. That the following houses of agency have kindly undertaken to receive contributions to the Charity, viz.

Messrs. Forbes and Co. Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co. Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. Messrs. Ritchie and Steuart, Messrs. Leckie, and Co.

On the Motion of Mr. Prendergast seconded by Mr. Farish, Resolved, that a circular letter containing copies of the above printed resolutions, and a request to promote the subscription be addressed by the committee to the Civil and Military heads of stations under the Presidency.

(Signed) G. C. IRWIN,
CHAIRMAN.

J. FARISH ESQ. IN THE CHAIR.

On the Motion of Mr. Meriton seconded by General Baillie, the thanks of the Meeting were given to Mr. Irwin for the very energetic and feeling manner in which he has propounded the subject of the present Meeting, as also for the ability with which he has conducted the business of the day, and that he be requested to permit his address on the occasion to be published with these proceedings.

J. FARISH,
CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Irwin's address to the meeting was to the following effect.

GENTLEMEN,

I feel a sincere gratification in beholding an assembly so respectable in persons if not in numbers met here together for the noblest purpose that can unite our efforts, the relief of our fellow creatures in distress; and flattered by the partiality which has called me to the situation of addressing you, I am still sensible that I owe the distinction less to any other circumstance than to the chance which has made me a native of that country whose unfortunate inhabitants are to be the object of your bounty: a more signal occasion for the exercise of that bounty never did exist, and I trust in God that the same appeal to your compassion never will again arise from the sufferings of your fellow countrymen. The humanity which has always characterized the society of Bombay needed not the stimulus of example shown us by the sister Presidencies to direct it to the present object. Had the motion of a subscription originated here, I am sure it would have been as warmly and liberally embraced, as now when we seem only to follow in the track of others. From what we have done, and may expect further to do, the result will no doubt be highly creditable to us in proportion to the means we possess, but we are actuated by a higher motive, I hope, than the mere name of being first or last, the motive of doing good, whether we are to follow, or lead the way.

The distance which separates as from our native country prevents us from joining in those munificent acts of Charity at home for which the British nation is illustrious above all the world, the occasion for the most part passes away before our charity can be applied, and I understand that the same opinion is held by some respecting the distresses in Ireland; but a slight reflection on the facts that have come to our knowledge must convince us, that the calamity is not of that transient nature which would render our aid tardy or ineffectual.

The total failure of the potatoe crops in 1821, in those counties in which it is the principal, if not the sole sustenance of the lower classes, suddenly plunged an immense population into all the horrors of famine, this dreadful evil it was impossible to provide against as it was impossible to foresee. The quantum of human suffering in that nation which has been remarkable for patient endurance is beyond our conception, it is in extent far beyond what can ever be generally known.

Multitudes have perished unseen and unpitied. Many of the better sort have preferred death in secret to the shame of becoming the objects of solicited charity, as that suffering which is the most severe and deepfelt is also the most silent & unobtrusive.—Very soon after the harvest had failed, the country became exhausted of provision, the starving and dispirited population were disabled from resuming the labours of the spring, and even were they not so, seed for the ground no longer remained in the country, the prospect of relief from the ensuing harvest was completely cut off, and absolute irremediable despair stared them in the face,—but even this acme of misery has been aggravated by the horrors of pestilence, that sure attendant upon famine has not failed to visit the devoted country. Starvation and disease now divide between them, the [illegible] vock of their victims.

I have not, I think, gentlemen, over[illegible] these melancholy fasts, they are equally [illegible] knowledge and in mine, and I have [illegible] strained the conclusion I have drawn [illegible] namely, that the famine still exists [illegible] an extensive degree, that the suf[illegible] prospect of relief but from exter[illegible] extraordinary interference of the[illegible] dence which may work [illegible] wonderful and unex[illegible] same sad necessity [illegible] and will remain f[illegible] its transmission w[illegible]

Your benevole[illegible] disease, and it ma[illegible] tion in restoring th[illegible] tuation of maintai[illegible] industry, by supp[illegible] seed for the g[illegible] ning the worl[illegible] wholly des[illegible]

From

[illegible]

ter states, on the authority of letters from Trieste, that the Greeks have declared the whole coast of Turkey in a state of blockade, and that they have already taken five European vessels. The writer says he had before him the decree of the General Government of Greece dated Corinth, 12th March 1822 signed by Negri Archchancellor and Minister of foreign affairs and Maurocordabi President of the executive power.

A letter in the Journal des Debats from from Bayonne, of the 23d of June, quotes another letter from Madrid of the 17th, containing an account of the effect produced at Madrid by the publication of the report of Lopes Baños respecting the incendiary measures pursued by the French Government on the frontiers. The rage of the Spaniards at the discovery of the correspondence between Paris and Aranjuez is stated to be very great.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

JULY 5th. The accounts from the East in the last Paris Papers become more and more warlike every day. A letter from Augsburg states that the last accounts received from Count Lutzow are by no means satisfactory. It is clear now that the evacuation of the principalities was never intended by the Turks. The opinion of the diplomatists begin to be estimated at their proper worth. People are now looking with more anxiety from the North.

Accounts has been received by express, from Madrid of the 26th June, announcing the return of the King and Royal Family. The lesson Ferdinand had received and the failure of the attempt in the North produced their effect on him.

AUGSBURG, June 25th. The last despatches which the court of Austria has received from Count Lutzow seems to be less satisfactory then the preceding.

The negociations with the Porte have remained precisely where they were on the 13th of May last. The Reis Effendi is lavish of verbal promises, which at the end produce no result.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 26th. It is stated [illegible] certain, that no Russian Minister will be sent to Constantinople, even on a mission, till the differences between [illegible] the Porte shall have been finally arranged, event which does not seem to [illegible] hand. News has this moment [illegible] several Regiments of the Russian [illegible] already commenced their [illegible] to St. Peter sburgh, a part of [illegible] however re main in Lithuania.

PARIS, JULY 1st. An[illegible] drid arrived at the Fore[illegible]

BY EX[illegible]

"MADRID, JUNE [illegible] commander of the [illegible] anuounced the ar[illegible] Royal Family [illegible] says their Ma[illegible] the Royal [illegible] by the T[illegible] corps the[illegible] "The [illegible] heart [illegible] stitu[illegible] con[illegible] &[illegible]

the French papers regarding its internal tranquillity. A liberal constitution and equal laws will, it is hoped be the beneficent results of the labour of the Cortes, and growing prosperity will give security and consolidation to the nation.

SMYRNA, MAY 15.

Extract from a letter from one of the surviving Sciots inserted in the French papers. "Throughout the opulent Scio only fifteen houses are standing, containing our mothers, our sisters, and our daughters, reduced to the most dreadful slavery. There the monsters propose every thing to gratify their rage and their passion: and often the Virgins whom they have sullied with their embraces, receive from themselves the death what they wish for. All the Chateaus which which rendered our Island the most agreeable in the Mediterranean, our academy, the library, the superb edifices of Saint Anaigimo, Saint Victor, the Apostles, 86 Churches, and upwards of 40 villages have been consumed by the flames.

Every day the women of the first families in the Island are exposed to sale in the public markets. Articles of a great value, such as the sacred Vases of the Greek and Catholic Churches, and the habiliments of the priests, are by those wretches sold at a vile price. Through the intervention of the Chargè d' Affairs of the French Consulate, I have succeeded in purchasing 35 women, whose names I send you, and who are now in safety at the Consulate. M. Petrodochico, on learning the death of his brother, precipitated himself from a window, his sister Julia threw herself into a ditch, the other made a slave, was brought here, where she was immediately purchased. Our good friend Jean d' Andre was killed in his house, in the presence of his wife, whilst hastening to save his two sons who shared the fate of their father also in the presence of their mother: the latter has been conveyed in slavery to Algiers.

My hand refuses to trace at greater length the atrocious scenes which I have witnessed, and others a thousand more dreadful might be added to those I have cited. In one word, the sanguinary catastrophe of Scio produced the death or misery of 40,000 individuals, for to that amount may be estimated the number of our fellow countrymen and women put to death or reduced to

The Journal de Paris of the July, contains a letter from referring to another from states "it is said that a great place in the sentiments of ard to Turkey, and that io had excited the most oth at Moscow and

Morning Pa-

of General disappoint- Ministers, bugbear caught Go- lace eir s

on the house of the French Minister—the same pen in an Evening Paper contradicted the report. The overwhelming interest excited by matters so close to us deadens all inclination to speculate on Eastern Affairs. It is to your side we look for that news: but it is from us that you must expect intelligence much more important. When Spanish information of real sterling consequence reaches us you shall hear it without delay, such may now be daily looked for.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

A effective measure has been adopted in the different parishes of the metropolis to obtain an ample fund for the relief of our suffering brethren in Ireland: it is that of the clergymen and parish officers going round from house to house to solicit subscriptions. Printed notices have been distributed in the Parishes announcing the day and hour when this praiseworthy visitation is to take place, so that no disappointment may arise.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. George Hamond, 3d Regt. Light. Cavalry
Lieut. George Swem'on, Bengal Artillery.
Lieut. J Roehbuck, Ellicepore Brigade.
Captain J. Grant 1st Reg. Resident.
Lieut. Col Bellasis, Artillery.
Assistant Surgeon Joseph Glen, M. D.
Lieut S. Athill, Engineers.
Capt, W. Gordon, Madr s Establishment.
Captain Sadler, 47th Regt
Lieutenant and Quarter Master J. A. Crosby, 2d 5th Regiment
Lieut n nt J mes Thomas, Barrack Master.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign Charles A. Stewart, 1st 8th Regiment.
Ensign G. T. Lloyd, 1st 6th Regiment.
Ensign Henry Stockley, 2d 4th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant and A jut n William Sterling, 2d Extra Battalion.
Lieutenant Colonel Bellasis, Artillery.
Ensign C. J. F. Pottinger, 2d 9th Regiment,
Ensign H. Jac b 2d 10th Regiment.
Ensign George Stephen Brown, 2d 8th Regiment.
Lieutenant Thos. Leighton, Brigade Major.

Nautical Chronicle AND *NAVAL REPORT.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Dec. 8th Schooner Roza,—Commander J. Anderson, from Madras and Columbo.
DEPARTURE, Dec. 6th Schooner Fly,—Commander J. L. Emmot,—to Red Sea, and Mocha.
Ditto 8th Ship Felicitas,—Captain Peter Campbell,—to Bassadore.

Passengers by Fly,

The Hon'ble Lieut. Col. Stanhope, 17th Light. Dragoons,—Lieut. Col. William Robinson, H. M. 24th Regt,—Col. Tolly H. M. 16th Regt,—Lieut. Skinner ditto.

Passenger by Felicitas.

Lieut. Elwan,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 15th Arab Ship Taje, Hagee Almas, from the Red Sea 22d July, and Penang 4th Oct.
Nov. 17th H. M. frigate Glasgow, B. C. Doyle from Penang 27th Oct.
DEPARTURES.—Nov. 17th Danish Ship Jahann-Maria, for Copenhagen.
Nov. 18th Brig McCauly, W. Foster, for Mucat.
Nov. 20th Mary Ann, W. Wise, for Penang.
Yesterday the Ship Golconda, proceeded down to Diamond Harbour to complete her lading; from thence she goes to sea on or about the 20th of December, calling at Madras for Passengers only.
Passengers from Calcutta.—Mrs. Mellis, Mr. Barnes, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Imlach, Mrs. Bryant. Dr. Barnes, Surg. Beng Estab G. Watson, Jas. Middleton, David Gray, Esqrs. Children.—Masters Larkins, Shum, D'Aguillar, Vincent, Watson, Imlach, Bryant. Misses Shum, D'Aguillar, Watson, Middleton, Byrant.
Passengers from Madras.—Mrs. Reed, General Hayes, Thos. Povey, Esq.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 14th Nov. at St. John's [illegible]al, Calcutta, by the Revd. J. Hawtayne, [illegible] Princep, Esq. of Bombay, to Agnes Blake [illegible]ay at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. [illegible] Captain William Miller, Regt. Art. to [illegible]ine Sarah, third daughter of James [illegible]ll Esq. Clifton House Gloucester.

[illegible] Jeypoor on the 20th Nov. the Lady [illegible] Stewart, of a Son.
[illegible] Thursday the 5th Inst., the [illegible] of the Civil Service, [illegible]cember, the lady of [illegible]t. the lady of Ma- [illegible]t. John Goring, Or

[illegible] Nov. D. Banner- [illegible]d Daughter of the [illegible]d.
[illegible] Major Robert [illegible] Amelia Ann, [illegible]q. formerly [illegible]ce, London. [illegible] Lady of

Captain H. H. Roberts, of the Country Service, of a Daughter.
At Pondicherry, on the 20th Nov. the Lady of F. Fondclair, Esq. of a Daughter.
At Vizianagrum, on the 11th Nov. the Lady of Captain Hodgson, 17th C. L. I. of a Son.
At the Presidency, on the 25th Nov. the Lady of P. Cleghorn, Esq. of a Daughter.
At the Presidency, on the 24th Nov. the wife of Mr. Conductor Lyte, of a Son.
DEATH.—At Negapatam, on the 19th Nov. after a short and severe attack of the fever, Mrs. Caroline Jeffroy, relict of the late Mr. Mark Jeffroy, aged 55 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 12th Nov. Mr. Michael Middleditch, to Mrs. Victoria Anna Butler.
On the 14th Nov. A. M. Turner Macan, Esq. of Carriff, in the County of Armagh, Ireland, Capt. in H. M.'s 16th Lancers, and Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief, to Miss Harriet Sneyd, third daughter of the Revd. Wetenhall Sneyd, of New Church, Isle of Wight.
On the 15th Nov. Mr Christian Macdonald, to Miss Sarah Grace Corfield Hannah.
On the 16th Nov. John Milligen Seppings, Esq. Surveyor in the Marine Department, (eldest son of Sir Robert Seppings, one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy) to Marianne Matthews, youngest daughter of the late James Robert Matthews, Esq. of Brompton, Middlesex.
On the 16th Nov. C. Captain William Worsley Davis, of the 6th N. I. to Miss Letitia Gillanders.
BIRTHS.—At Chowringhee, on the 15th Nov. the Lady of C, Stuart Esq. of the Firm of Davidson and Co. of as still born Son.
On the 15th Nov. at Sulkea, Mrs. Peter Forster, of a Daughter.
On the 16th Nov. Mrs Amey Collis, widow of the late Mr. James Collins, of Sealdah, of a daughter.
On the 17th Nov. Isabella, the Wife of Mr. A. D'Silva, an Assistant in the Salt Department, of a Son.
At Futty Ghur, on the 1st November, Mrs. M. S. Henessey, of a Daughter.
At Midnapore, on the 9th Nov. the lady of W Blunt, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.
At Gyal, on the 8th Nov. the Lady of J. R. Best. Esq. C. S. of a son.
At Dacca, on the 14th Nov. the Lady of John Mackay, Esq. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 13th Nov. Mrs. Elizabeth Baptist.
On the 18th November Mr. C. G. Mullins, of the Court of Requests.
On the 14th Nov. Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, wife of of Mr. R. E. Jones.
On the 15th Nov. F. W. Hunter, Esq. Surgeon of the H. C. Ship Asia.
At Cossipore, on the 15th Nov. Sergeant John Moore.
On the 16th Nov. with Christian fortitude Samuel Henry Huet Esq.
At Chinsurah, on the 13th Nov. Mr. Joseph Barber.
At Munghyr, on the 4th of Nov. Miss Margaret Tytler, only Daughter of the late H. W. Tytler, M. D.
At Chunar on the night of the 10th November, Lieut. Colonel Lewis Grant, of the Invalid Establishment, late Commanding that Station and the 2d Bat. of N. Invalisd.
At Gurrwarra on the 5th Nov. Serjeant Major Andrew Amos, of the 1st 30th N. I.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.—Of Sons and Heirs; The Marchioness of Blandford, at Garboldisham, in Norfolk;—the Countess of Dartmouth, in Berkeley-square;—the Ladies of Sir Henry Lambert, in Manchester-square;—of Major-General Adams, at Ashpringtonhouse, near Totness.
Of Sons; The Ladies of S. G. Smith, esq. at Palmer's-green;—of Wm. Hodgson, esq. at Bishop Auckland;—of Major General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. on the 14th inst., in Upper Berkley-stree, Portman-square;—of C. B. Robinson, esq. of Burton Crescent;—of J. F. Combe, esq. at Blackheath;—of Sir Charles Dalrymple, at Repell's Green, Kent,—of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, at Leamington, Warwick.
OF DAUGHTERS: Lady Catherine Fellowes, in Bryanstonsquare;—the Countess of Normanton, at Ditchley Park, in Oxfordshire, on May 26th—Lady Sinclair, at Edinburgh—The Ladies of the Hon. and Rev. George Pellew, at Sutton, near York;—of Wm. Davidson, esq. at Havre-de-Grace;—of John Willes, esq. on Saturday the 8th instant, at Pembury, Kent;—of Isaac Eccles, esq. at Oak Lodge, near Stanmore;—of Captain Shirreff, R.N., at Mortimer, near Reading;—of J. B. Lousada, jun. esq. in Brunswick-square;—Lady Sheffield, in Portland-place;—of Lieut-Col. Sir T. Noel Hill, in Upper BrooK street;—of Henry Ronalds M. D., at Brentford Butts;—of Sebastian Smith esq. of Weymouth street.—of the Rev. Robert Gream, at Richmond.—Countess of Hopetoun.
MARRIED.—At Mary-la-bonne New Church, George Bankes, esq. M. P. second son of Henry Bankes, esq. M. P. of Kingston Hall, Dorset, to Georgiana Charlotte, only child of Admiral Nugent.—At Mary-la-bonne Church, Isabella Mary, fourth daughter of the Lord Bishop of Bangor (who performed the ceremony), to the Rev. Francis Lear, M. A. of Downton, Wills.—Mr. Page Nicol Scot, of Norwich, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Browne, esq. of Cringl ford, in Norfolk—Mr. J. E. Lee, of Gloucester, to Miss Anne Cuthbert Collingwood, Commander of the Kite sloop of war, to Ellen, second daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Collis, Fort William, co. Kerry.—At Mary-la-bonne. John Nicholas Fazakerley, esq. to Eleaner, sixth daughter of Matthew Montagu, esq.—At Sydney, New South Wales, John. Oxley, esq. Surveyor-Gen. of that territory, to Emma, youngest daughter of J. Norton, esq. of Fairfield-place, district of Bringelby.—Mr. Jackson Gaskill, to Elizibeth, only daughter of the late Mr Jos. Vere, of Doctors' Commons.—At St. James' in Piccadilly, the Rev. W. Williams, B. D. of Hascomb, in Surrey, to Miss Sophia Ann Lawford, of the former parish.—At Longsto k, Hants, the Rev. Wm. Drayton Carter, of Abingdon, Berks, to Emma Kingham, youngest daughter of the late Peter Gauntlett, esq. of Winchester.—At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Wm. Carroll, esq. to Elizabeth, widow of the late George Thackrah, esq. of Twickenham Lodge, Middlesex.—At Camberwell, Henry H. Goodhall, esq. of the India House, to Mary, daughter of Henry Smith, esq. of Peckham-house Surrey.—Mr. John Butt, of College-street, Westminster, to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Couch, esq. of Milbank.—Mr. W. Butt, of the Amicable Assurance Office, to Marian Harvey youngest daughter of Mr. H. Walther, of Brydges-street, Covent Garden.—At Mary-labonne Church, Rear Admiral Walker, to Priscilla Sarah, widow of the late Edward Penruddocke, esq.—At Liverpool, John Hayward Turner, esq. youngest son of the late Saml. Turner, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, London, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Nicholas Crooke, esq. of Liverpool.—At Dublin, Ewd. Hobson, esq. of Newtown Lodge, to Susan Prescott, only daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Doyle.—At Florence, Wm. Burd, esq. of Coldach, Perthshire, to Jaquette, fourth daughter of Thomas Hall, esq. of Marpool-hall, Devonshire.—At Mary-labonne, the Rev. Thomas Wilson Morley, of Kirklington, Yorkshire, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Downes, vicar of Witham, Essex.—The Rev. Mr. Abbiss, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. R. Stancote, esq.—At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. John Lucas Sutton, vicar of Weekly, and rector of Oakley Parva, Northamptonshire, to Miss Bowen, of Euston-place, New Road, London.—At Dorking Church, A. Blackstone, esq. to Miss Sarah Humphries, niece to Mr. Skeet, of Mickleham, Surrey.—At St. Martin's, the Rev. Joseph Duncan Ostrehan, to Anne, youngest daughter of Robert Wiby, esq. of Buckingham-street.—At St. Giles's, Cripplegate Mr. Joseph Yellowley, to Miss Ann Burgh.—Westel Brisco, jun. esq. of Devonshire-place, to Maria, only daughter of John Hobday Lace, esq. of Boughtonhouse, Kent.—At St. Pancras, Wm. Gwyn, esq. of Neath, Glamorganshire, to Catherine Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Fownes, of Kittery Court, Devon.—At St. George's, on Tuesday morning, Lord Francis Gower, second son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford to Miss Greville, daughter of Lady Charlotte Greville; after the ceremony the happy couple proceeded to Strathfield-Say, the seat of the Duke of Wellington, therein intending to pass the honeymoon.—At Lambeth palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Hon. Robert Smith, M. P. for Buckinghamshire, and only son of Lord Carrington, to the Hon. Eliza-Catherine Forester, second daughter of Lord Forester.—Mr. Thomas Bullivant, of Kennington Common, to Mary Chapel, second daughter of the late Mr. Edw. Vigers, of the same place.—At St. Mary la-bonne, Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, esq. third son of Sir Foster Cunliffe of Acton-park, Denbighshire, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late John Kingston, Esq.—Mr. Thos. Deacon, of Skinner-street, Snowhill, to Ann, daughter of the late John Fuller. Esquare of the house of Fuller Sumner and Chauncery.—In Durham, John Trotter, Esq. M. D. to Mary Anne, second daughter of the Rev. J. Fawcett, of Newton-hall, Durham.—Mr. Highley, of Fleet-street, to Miss Anne Miers, daughter of the late Mr. Miers, of the Strand.—At Canterbury, Thomas J. Dashwood, esq. of the Bengal Service, to Susan, daughter of the late Thomas Wodehouse, esq. of Sennowe, in Norfolk.—At Shaldon, Devon, the Rev. J. B. Deane, to Caroline, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lempriere.—By special license, at St. George's Church, Dublin, Capt. John Hely Hutchinson, of the 1st Guards, son of the Hon. Francis Hely Hutchinson and nephew to the Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Hutchinson, to the Hon. Margaret Gardiner, youngest daughter of the late Lord Viscount Mountjoy.—At Solterley, Suffolk, Henry Bodwell, esq. of the East India-house, to Jane, widow of the late Henry Humphries, esq. of Lowestoft.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Lieut. Wood, R. N. to Ann Rachael Sophia, eldest daughter of Daniel Sutton, esq. of Colchester.—Gerrard Perryn, esq. to Harriet Barbara, youngest daughter of Alexander Hatfield: esq. of Twickenham.—At Streatham Frederick H. Ripley esq. of Verulam-building Gray's inn, to Maria, second daughter of Josiah Nottidge, esq. of Rosehill, Wixoe, Suffolk.—At St. George's Hanover-square, by the Archbishop of York, Godfrey Wentworth, esq. eldest son of Godfrey Wentwort, esq. of Woolley Park, Yorkshire to Anne, fourth daughter of Walter Fawkes, esq. Farnley-hall.
DEATHS.—On Saturday, 8th instant, the Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford, Baron Walpole of Wolerton, county of Norfolk, and Baron Walpole of Walpole, M.A. High Steward of the Borough of Lynn; born June 24, 1752; succeeded his father Horatio February 24, 1809; married July 7. 1781, his cousin Sophia, daughter of Charles Churchill, esq. by whom he had issue Horatio Lord Walpole, now Earl of Orford.
On Monday morning, at a quarter past three, at his house in Manchester-square, the Most Honourable Francis Ingram Seymour Conway Marquis and Earl of Hertford, K. G. Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Beauchamp, Baron of Ragley of Conway, and of Killutagh, late Lord High Chamberlain of the King's Household, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Warwickshire and Antrim. He was born in 1743, and succeeded by his only son, the Earl of Yarmouth. He was advanced to the Marquisate in 1793. He was 79 years of age. He had been in declining health [illegible] years; but in the last ten days the decay became rapid, and yesterday his memory appeared to be wholly gone. The present Marquis succeeds to the vast [illegible] as well as to the titles of the deceased. The entailed estates are estimated at little short of ninety thousand per annum.—At Knightsbridge, Col. George [illegible] half-pay Royal African Corps.—In Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 81, Ann, widow of the late John Bankes, esq.—In Duke-street, Westminster, aged 77, Margaret Bankes, widow of H. Bankes, esq.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

[illegible]RS, *by*, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*
[illegible]IN[illegible]ELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
[illegible]thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders
[illegible]y post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 14, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page)

esq. of Kingston-hall, and mother of H. Rankes, esq. M. P.—At Highgate, aged 14, Maria, eldest daughter of Wm. Domville, esq.—At Lambeth, David Jones, esq. of New Inn.—Miss Edwards, of Great Coram-street.—At Croydon, aged 79, John Brickwood, esq.—In Edward's-street, Portman square, the eldest daughter of the late H. Cornelisen, esq. Of an ossification of the heart, Mrs. Drax Grosvenor, widow of the late Richard Erle Drax Grosvenor, esq. of Charborough-park, Dorsetshire.—At Leyton, in Essex, aged 17, Mary-Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Ellenborough, esq. of Milk-street, Cheapside.—At Nantwich, Cheshire, aged, 72, George Capper, esq. At Bentock Bridge, near Moffat, Dumfriesshire, North Britain John Arthur, esq. of the Albany, only surviving son of the late James Arthur, esq. of Copthall-court, London.—Mr. Steers, of Hammersmith Terrace.—At Waddon, Wm. Clerk Johnstone, esq. youngest son of the late Jas. J., esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.—At Sandgate in Kent, Miss Eliz. Boone.—On Eaton Terrace, Lower Grosvenor place, the Lady of Thomas Dunmore, esq. Commissary-General, shortly after giving birth to a daughter.—Aged thirty-five, the wife of Mr. Whitaker, of Broad-court, Long Acre.—In Woburn-place, aged 74, Mrs. Hattam.—At Rydal, in Westmorland, from her clothes taking fire, an accident not considered dangerous at the time, Jemima Anne, wife of Edward Quillinan, esq. & daughter of Sir Egerton Brydges.—At Southend Eliza, wife of the Reverend William S. Gilly, Rector of North Fambridge, Essex.—Caroline Henrietta, youngest daughter of Granville Venables Vernon, esq.—In Red Lion-square Wm Duff, esq. of Nicholaplane.—In St. Paul's-sq. Birmingham, Mary Ann, relict of Wm. Bickley, esq.—At Walton upon-Thames, Elizabeth Mary Beresford, aged thirteen years, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. and Lady Anne Beresford.—At Chesnunt, Frederick, infant son of Thomas Walton, esq. of the Foreign Post-office.—Jane, wife of Joseph John Gurney, esq. of Earlham hall, Norfolk.—At Milverton, on the 5th instant, aged 27, Anne Susannah, daughter of the late Thomas Barnes, esq.—At Leghorn, aged 17, Mary, youngest daughter of John Falconar, esq. his Majesty's Consul General for Tuscany.

Madras Intelligence.

IRISH SUBSCRIPTION.

Total on the 27th Nov. Rs. 38,052 11 11

The weather for the last few days has been clear, and most delightfully cool, but the rains have again set in, and from the weight of the atmosphere and the moon being at full, there is every appearance of a considerable fall of rain, we understand the Tanks are generally speaking abundantly supplied, and that they contain at least from ten to twelve months water—up to this period we have experienced no heavy or blowing wather, and should the monsoon terminate as favorable as it began, the produce of the country promises to equal the most sanguine expectations.

The fortunate holders of the Ticket No. 2234, which was drawn a Prize in the Madras Lottery of 100,000 Rupees, are Lieutenants Collin De Burr and Nicholas De Kerusec, two French Officers at Pondicherry.

[*Mad. Gaz. Nov.* 22, 1822.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Captain H. Wallis 4th Regiment N. I.; Lieut. Winbolt, 5th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. Carpenter, 2d Battalion 24th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. J. Clough, 1st Battalion 9th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Captain C. Temple, 8th Regt. Light Cavalry; Capt. W. Cunningham, 1st Battalion 12th Regt. N. I.; Lieut T. P. Lang, 13th Light Dragoons.

Ceylon Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Major Charles Campbell to be his private Secretary.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command.

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY;
CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Columbo, 8, *Nov.* 1822.

NOVEMBER 7.

The Extraordinary Gazette of yesterday contained the official account of the departure of the Honorable Sir Edward Paget, and the assumption of the Government of this Island by Major General Campbell as Lieutenant Governor: Lady Harriet Paget and family had embarked in the morning of yesterday, and we are happy to hear that her Ladyship's health was good, though our society had been deprived of the pleasure of seeing her before her leaving us, in consequence of the recent domestic calamity which we had before to announce. His Excellency the Governor reached the *Ernaad* about one P. M. the Vessel being under weigh at the time.

The general sentiments of attachment to Sir Edward and Lady Harriet, and regret at their early departure from Ceylon, have been so well embodied in the Address recorded in the Gazette Extraordinary, that we can only add, the impressive remark of the Chief Justice in concluding the reading of that Paper, that never had greater unanimity appeared than in the manner in which the Address had been resolved on.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY Nov. 20, 1822.—[SELL.

	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
From.	20	8	Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan,	19	8
	14	0	Six per Cent. Loan dated 31st March, 1822.	13	8

By a letter from Kishnagur of the 12th instant, we are glad to hear that the person suspected to be the ringleader of the gang who attacked and sunk Mr. Imlach's boat, surrender himself to the Magistrate of Kishnagur, who lately joined that station.

John Bull.

Supreme Court, 15th Nov.—WM. Macleod versus—Humphries.—This was an action brought by the Plaintiff, one of the Attornies of the Court, against a gentleman from the sister kingdom of Ireland, residing in Calcutta, to recover damages for an assault alleged to have been committed upon him by the Defendant.

Mr. Eaton, as Junior Counsel for the Plaintiff, stated the cause of action.

The Advocate General then rose, and addressed the Court for the Plaintiff, detailing and commenting on the circumstances, in a manner that afforded much amusement to the auditors. It appeared that the parties happened to meet sometime ago in a certain Lane called Goom-ghar Gully, where Ladies of a certain description love to reside, and where the Plaintiff had a residence. The Defendant, with some other persons, was standing at the door of one of the houses at the time the Plaintiff was passing by, and the Plaintiff having heard some one uttering a noise like the mewing of a cat, could not help expressing his approbation, and made some such observation as the following, by way of soliloquy—"how naturally that cat mews!" The defendant overhearing this expression, called out to him to know what he was muttering? The plaintiff replied that he was merely expressing his approbation of his talents for caterwauling. The Defendant then demanded of the Plaintiff if he intended to call him a cat? adding, that if he did, he must take the liberty of telling him, that he, the Plaintiff, was a greater cat than himself.

Here the Learned Counsel submitted to the Court, that this was rather a compliment to his Client; as the Defendant admitted, that if both were cats his Client was the greater cat of the two!

The Plaintiff then informed the defendant, that cats could scratch as well as well as mew; upon which the Defendant advanced up to the Plaintiff, and said, "I'll teach you to scratch!" and being from a certain part of the United Kingdom, he struck the latter with his Shilelah*, or more properly speaking, with a Malay cudgel. The plaintiff was thereby overthrown, and falling prostrate upon an ill smoothed bed of bricks, he tore his inexpressibles. While lying, like Hudibras en perdu among the bricks, he called to his brother Hector, who came to him in his distress; and being like his name sake of old, a man of war, he soon overcome the Defendant who then with his companions made his retreat; and, the Plaintiff sent Hector after them so find out their names and places of of abode.

The learned gentleman took occasion to observe, that surely the Court would not allow one of its Attornies to be beaten in that kind of way, without a cause, and in so very obscure and unsatisfactory a manner. The Plaintiff's case, he said, would be proved by the Defendant's friend, who was a very respectable young man; and must speak the truth as it had occurred: he had indeed no other witness that he could call.

Here Mr. Fergusson in an audible voice, called out for Hector—"where was Hector in this glorious day?"

The Advocate General remarked, that as his Client was upset on the bricks when Hector came out, he could not speak to the first assault.

The Defendant's friend was then sworn and put into the Witness-box to be examined by the Plaintiff's Counsel. The first question that fell to be put, was about the mewing of the cat? at which the risible faculties of both Counsel and Witness were so highly excited, that neither of them could proceed. At length to restore gravity, his Lordship began to examine the witness, who said,—

"I know the Defendant; I was in company with him on the evening in question in Emambaug Lane. We were standing together at the door of a house. A gentleman was passing by, and Defendant began to mew like a cat. When the Plaintiff had got about 20 yards past us, he turned round and said—"that's d—b like a cat." It turned out to be Mr. MacLeod that said so. The Defendant said, he would let him know what sort of a cat he was. The Plaintiff bid him do so; and at his request the Defendant turned towards him. The Plaintiff held up his first to the Defendant and repeatedly said, "strike me, strike me if you dare." evidently provoking the Defendant. The defendant then laid hold of him and gave him a good shaking. They were nearly both of the same size: they struggled together and both fell into the ditch. After they had extricated themselves, I observed that the Plaintiff had tore certain parts of breeches.

Cross Examined by Mr. Fergusson.

"After Mr. McLeod got up, he called for a Chowkeydar, when out came Hector at the sound of his brother's voice, and began to beat the Defendant, and also lent me (witness) a blow."

Mr. Fergusson then summitted to the court, that upon his plea of son assault demesne, the witness for the Plaintiff had proved the Defendant's case, and that he was therefore entitled to a judgement in his favor. For it was clear that the first assault was made by the Plaintiff lifting his fist up to the Defendant.

To this the Advocate General replied, that as it had been proved, that they stood at a distance of three yards or more from each other, the elevation of the fist did not in contemplation of law, amount to an as

Mr. Fergusson, however, contende if the Plaintiff held his first towar Defendant's face, it was an assault Defendant was not obliged to wait blow was actually upon his nose!

The Bench having sanction a verdict for the Defe Costs; the learned J believed the Plainti have thought of adv such an action into C well he had brought it behalf of a third part

We regret ex Company's Ship 4th Officer and Penang—All Canning, ha

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* It appeared by the evidence afterwards adduced, that like the Irishman in Roslun, the Defendant had nothing in his hand but his fist.

the day originally intended for the embarkation of the Governor General, before proceeding down the River. We hear however that it is likely some delay may take place, and that his Lordship and Lady Hasting's departure may be postponed to the middle of the month.

We have much gratification in stating that the Grand Jury, justly appreciating not only the arduous duties of the Bench, but the manner in which the Senior Judge Sir F. McNaghten has alone, & unassisted, regardful of nough but pupulic justice and public convenience, executed the duties usually allotted to three Judges have in an Address presented to his Lordship at the close of their labours, requested him to sit to Mr. Chinnery for his Picture; Sir Francis has consented, and we hope to be able to present our readers both with the Address & Reply to-morrow,

[*John Bull Nov.* 9.

English Extracts.

THE NEWS.

JUNE 23, 1822.

We insert in our last page a dreadful account of the State of Ireland. We admit we do not wholly approve of the measures of the City Committee. We cannot help observing that a very large portion of their remittances are made to the Irish Clergy—to those very men to whose exactions, in the shape of tithes, so much of the present misery in Irel may readily be traced. Besides the Comm slavishly follow in the train of the Mi in tendering a miserable relief wit least allusion to the circumstances w occasioned that relief to be so lou for.—The House of Commons on ted the Irish another hundre pounds. We make no objectio we however regret its necessi cate, in the strongest terms is not accompanied by an system of misrule which ha a more pauper dependent try.

It is strongly su the late reduction the Bank, is pr the Minister o that which re Mr. Cobbet proposing a National Meetin of the info thi f

ported to be four times larger than their debts, but such is the depressed state of trade, that no money could be raised on it.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The Committee, at the City of London Tavern, with a view of stimulating English charity to greater exertions, in favour of distressed Ireland, than have hitherto been called forth, have published the following appalling statements. It is strange that, amid all this misery, we hear of no deprecation of the System which has produced it. The Committee are too wise "to whisper hell to cast polite."

[FROM BANTRY.]

"The pride of the people adds not a little to the calamity; one woman, with three children, died of actual starvation; they were nearly a week without sustenance, and the woman ashamed to make the case known, and before assistance could be administered they were all found lifeless together."

[FROM RATHKEALE.]

"I went yesterday to Limerick with Mr Harding, to lay before the Committee the result of our visitation through the town lands of our parish. Many for a long time, had but one meal for their families, and some had been eating some little remnants of seed left in their quarter ground since last year, and many had not in any way a single morsel to eat. Just at the foot of Knockaboula, a bog, five in family had for some time been living on the oatmeal brought by a boy of eight years of age, in return for two cleaves of turf, which he daily carried to Longhill, and sold for three half-pence; the quantity of oatmeal, at five-pence the pottle, you know, must be very small, and for that daily to go a distance of six miles the two trips. The result of our visit was 1,382 persons, 883 of which were totaly destitute of any means of obtaining food."

[FROM LISTOWELL.]

"I have known an instance of a man who for three days, had not a morsel to eat, and then stretched exhausted on his bed to die—a trifle saved him, but his recovery was slow."

[FROM KILLARNEY.]

"To prolong a misserable existence, the poor people have been compelled, for some months past to support themselves on rock-ed, limpets, and the tops of nettles. Hun-ds I have daily witnessed flocking to the ide, to collect a scanty meal. In some wretched hovels may be seen the fa- mother of a family lying down in the of a fever, surrounded by their star- half-naked children, with no sup- the casual pittance bestowed by a neighbour."

[FROM MAYO.]

lation of the parish of Kilmi- thousand souls—the one half of starvation.

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are subsisting on ore, and carried haps so far as

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ed from Zante, nces the Cap- ere fighting, in favour of

UNE 15.

THE TRAVELLER.

JULY 13th.

SPAIN.

MUTINY AMONG THE GUARDS AT MADRID.

The Madrid Papers of the 2d, 3d, and 4th instant have been received by express. They supply a continuation of the last accounts from the Spanish capital. It will be remembered that the King had closed the Session of the Cortes on Sunday, the 30th ult.; that in consequence of some imprudent conduct or insolent expressions of a party of the Guards the evening preceding, the public mind was considerably agitated on the morning of the prorogation; that on the King's leaving his palace to proceed to the Hall of the Legislative Assembly, the shouts of "Liberty and the Constituation," on the part of the multitude, were met by the sedutions watchwords of a arbitrary power on the part of some soldiers; that this conflict of political acclamations led to blows between some of the Guards and the citizens; and that in endeavouring to check the violence of his men, the life of a lamented and meritorious officer was sacrified to the fury of military insubordination in the palace, and nearly under the eye of the King. An order was immediately issued to bring the assassins to justice, and the citizens were assured that the daring atrocity would not pass unpunished; but the public anxiety and ferment did not immediately subside. The militia were called out, the garrison remained under arms, and every precaution was employed by the Civil Authorities to prevent disorders, and to restore confidence.—Nothing further occurred during the night of Sunday, or the whole of Monday, the 1st instant, thought it was evident that public apprehension still continued, and that neither the minds of the citizens, the soldiers, the municipal authorities, nor the Court, had recovered their settled calm. Rumours were industriously spread by the servile enemies of liberty and order, that the King considered his life in denger, and that he had in consequence determined to take refuge in the Prado, or to flee from the capital. Towards the evening of the 2d these excitements had so wrought on the minds of the Guards, that four battalions, amounting to between 1,500 and 2,000 men, evinced symptoms of insubordination; and after displaying much disorder and tumult, raised the standard of revolt. As if by previous concert, they deserted the posts where they were stationed on guard, and two battalions from the quarter of St. Isabel met two battalions from other quarters, and having first taken up a hostile position on the parade ground of the Guards, proceeded to the Prado, where they had held out for more than 24 hours when the last accounts came away. They even have made regular demands of rations, and have appointed delegatts or commissioners to treat about a surrender. That surrender cannot in any circumstances be much louger delayed, or civil war cannot be prevented. The mutineers, instead of being encouraged by the approbation of their fellow-citizens, or authorised to hope for their support, seem as isolated from them as if they were a foreign enemy. Much suspicion is entertained of the sentiments of the King from the conduct of those troops, who, as they seem to act from a regard to his interest and attachment to his person, would not contravene his will or oppose his wishes if honestly and decidedly pronounced. The passage from the United States to the support of [illegible] of money employed [illegible] the support of despo- [illegible] this money come but [illegible] its partisans?

—TAKING OF

ed from Zante, nces the Cap- ere fighting, in favour of

UNE 15.

oint of of the

same to forward the present, as you will probably get it quicker than through the regular post. I have to inform you, that the Chanticleer brig of war, Captain Eden, arrived here yesterday, from Corinth and Patras, and sailed again this morning for Corfu. It appears certain she brings accounts of great importance as respects the affairs of the Turks and Greeks in Morca; from what I have been able to learn, it appears that the fortress of Patras has at length been taken by the Greeks on the 11th inst, and subsequently the Castle of Morea, after a severe and decisive battle between Colocotroni, the Greek Field-Marshal, and Yousouff and Mehmet, Pachas. It is well known that Colocotrini had been besieging Patras for upwards of two months, and that he had under his orders about 12,000 men; about three weeks since a French bombarde touched here on her way from Marseille, for the Morea, having 15 officers on board to enter the Greek service; it appears they joined Colocotrini, and about the same time that Geueral was reinforced by 3,000 Greeks from Gastouni, under Georgio Sessini. Several previous skirmishes had taken place between the Greeks and Mehmet and Yousoff, Pachas, who had under their orders about 7000 men, mostly from Constantionople, but there was no decided advantage gained on either side. On the 11th the two Pachas united their forces, and came into the plan of Patras; Colocrotoni was prepared to receive them, and dispatched Sessini's corps of 3000 men to the rear of the Castle of Patras. The battle took place between St. Andress, on the sea-shore, and the Monastery of Gerocomio, about two miles inland; it was sustained with great fury on both sides for several hours; at last, the Greeks succeeded in putting to flight the Turkish cavalry, which caused such consternation that the rest of the Turks commenced a precipitate retreat, against every effort of the Pachas, and abandoned six brass field-pieces. Colocotroni pursued his advantage, and in this juncture the corps of of Sessini advanced from their station, and actually entered the gates of Patras at the time the Turks were doing so. The former having got possession of the gates, the Turks were dismayed on every side, and took the road to the Castle of Morea, distant about six miles. A lodgment in the fortress being effected by the Greeks, the Turks left as the guard surrendered on the arrival of Colocotroni. There were only about three hundred Suliotes, and a great number of women and children, all of whom have been respected. It is said there were fouud about 30 cannon mounted, and several dismounted; a large quantity of ammunition and Pasha, anounting to 30,000 machmoudies in gold. The Greek loss was severe, occasioned principally by the Turkish artillery; it is estimated that about two hundred men were killed, and upwards of four hundred and fifty wounded; among the latter was Colocotroni himself, by a musket ball in the arm, but not at all dangerously. The Turkish loss was very great; about seven hundred men were left dead or wounded on the field, and nearly four hundred were made prisoners in the pursuit. These stated that Mehmet Pacha received two balls in the thigh, and that the Selictar Aga and Ali Bashee of Yousouff Pacha were killed.

Colocotroni dispatched about 10,000 men the next day to the Castle of Morea, under the orders of his nephew; but the Pachas had resolved not to stand an assault, and had embarked with the remainder of their troops, provisions, ammunition, and families, on board the vessels belonging to Yousouff Pacha and the Turkish transports which came from Constantionople. Upon the approach of the Greeks they fired the Magazine, but it did not take full effect, only blowing up the interior of the fortress. The Greeks then entered, and the two Pachas sailed, it is supposed, for Karou or Napoli di Romania. We are informed, the English agent who was resident at the Castle of Morea, left for Lepanto. This is all the information I have been able to collect; and it is considered here as being of the greatest importance to the Greek interests in the Morea. I must confess that the most sanguine advocates of the Greek cause never expected such decided success; and I should have hesitated in giving you the account, had it not come through such a respectable channel. I must now conclude, as the vessel is on the point of sailing. Other news in my next.

Yours most truly, ——.

STOCK EXCHANGE, *one o'Clock.*—The Market is again heavy this morning, arising from the same cause which has operated so prejudicially for the last fortnight—the extensive sales made by the Jew party. The intelligence from Madrid has naturally had an unfavourable effect. Consols are 80 ¼ for the Account.

In the Foreign Securities, Spanish Bonds have fallen one per cent., arising from the details of an event, which was previously known.—Monday is the settling day for Spanish Bonds, which no doubt adds to the effect. The other Bonds are heavy with little business doing. The following are the prices of those in which any alteration has taken place:—

Spanish, old....	62	Prussian, Old....	89 88½
New.....	61½	New....	86½
Chilian Bonds...	69¾	Russian, New....	82½

THE MORNING HERALD.

JULY 12, 1822.

There was one of the heaviest falls of rain in the night of Wednesday, and the greater part of the following day, that has been remembered. It descended with more violence in some places however, than in others. We know, that it commenced raining in Dublin, so early as five o'clock on Wednesday evening, and that from thence, as the coach for this city passed through the inland counties, it continued with unremitting violence during the whole night, so as to cause rapid and high floods in all those rivers which were fed by mountain streams. This was particularly observable on Killworth mountain, from which a torrent descended with great force, and on the coach reaching Fermoy, such was the state of the square in that town, that admittance into Robinson's Hotel, where the passengers refresh, could not be effected but with the aid of a ladder. On reaching Rathcormuck, the people were observed collected about the banks of the river, which was much swollen, and on inquiring the cause, it appeared that some children who had been amusing themselves on the inch, had been surprised, and swept away by a flood which came down so suddenly that they did not perceive its approach. They were saved however, by the exertions of the people about. From thence to Cork the marks of flood or rain grew less perceptible, until at Glanmire it appeared as if there had been very little moisture, the trees being still full of dust. There had been, however, some rain, though not very heavy up to that time, but since then there have been plentiful showers, calculated rather to benefit than to injure the growing crops. Through the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and the adjoining parts of this county, the Wheat and Oats, which were otherwise in very fine condition, were much lodged—nothing, however, that a day's light wind and heat would not raise and recover. The potato gardens are throughout the country blooming and luxuriant.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

JOHN BULL.

JUNE 16, 1822.

BYRON has been accused of plagiary. Some defend him, because great geniuses hit upon the same idea—some call it borrowing—some fair imitation. To which class the following lines belong, we leave it to impartial judges to decide.

LORD BYRON, in the Donna Julia's farewell letter to Juan, has these lines:

Man's love is of man's life a thing apart
'Tis woman's whole existence! man may range
The court, camp, church, the city, and the mart-
Sword, gown, gain, glory offer in exchange
Pride, fame, ambition to fill up his heart.
And few there are whom these will not estrange.
They have all these resources; we but one—
To love again, and be again undone.

OVID, in *his Epistle* of Hero to Leander, writes thus:—

Vos, modo venando, modo rus geniale colendo,
Ponitis in varia tempora longa mora.
Aut Fora vos retinent, aut unctæ dona Palæstræ,
Flectitis aut fræno, colla sequacis equi.
Nunc volucrem laqueo, nunc piscem ducitis hamo;
Deluitur posito serior hora mero.
His mihi submotæ vel si minus acriter urar,
Quod faciam superest, præter amare, nihil.
Quod superest, facio: teque. O mea sola voluntas,
Plus quoque, quam reddi quod mihi possit, amo.

We confess we are at a loss to account for the continuance of that distress, or at least of its undiminished pressure, with which all the reports from Ireland abound. When we consider the amount of the subscriptions, the sums placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant and other local authorities, for many weeks past, it does appear to us, that a defect of management, or a want of activity must prevail somewhere. This is no plea for a relaxation of those efforts on our part, which the fearful state of things in the sister country, have so nobly excited; but it is certainly to a degree discouraging to find those efforts described as altogether unavailing, and the continued accounts of famine and privation, stating [illegible] to be precisely in the same, or indeed worse state, than six weeks or two mont[illegible]

THE COURIER.

JUNE 27TH.

PREROGATIVE COURT, JUNE 26.

IN THE GOODS OF HIS LATE MAJESTY KING KING GEORGE III.

[We yesterday gave, in substance, the judgment of Sir John Nichol in this extraordinary case, which, from a presure of matter, was all that was practicable. The following is a more minute report of the speech of the Learned Judge.

This suit has excited considerable interest, and as the judgment now given is decisive only in respect of the jurisdiction of this Court, that interest, under the very pecu iar circumstances of the case, is not likely to be much abated. The Court was crowded to excess in every part of it.]

Sir John Nichol said this was an application to the Court for its process to call upon the King's Proctor to see a testamentary instrument of his late Majesty propounded and proved. To view the application with due precision, it might be proper to state the very words in which it was proposed in the act of Court to describe the proceed ng, as we l as the nature of the several documents which had been laid before the Court, for the purpose of founding such application. It was propo ed to describe the proceedings as "a business of citing his Majesty's Procurator-General, for and on behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, as the heir and successor of his late Majesty King George III., to see the last will and testament, or testamentary schedule, of his said late Majesty, bearing date the 2d of June, 1774, propounded and proved in solemn form of law." In order to found the process of the Court, the Proctor for the party, appearing in support of this application, had alleged certain matters; such as the death of his late Majesty—the succession of his present Majesty—the instrument intended to be propounded, and the affidavits brought in in support of it. He alleged that his late Majesty King George III. departed this life on or about the 29th of January 1820, leaving behind him his eldest son, who succeeded to the throne of this United Kingdom, and became entitled in right of his crown, to all the personal estate and effects of his late Majesty remaining undisposed of—that his late Majesty did execute a certain will or testamentary paper or writing, under his Royal sign manual, in the manner required by law; that such will or schedule bore date on the 2d of June, 1774; that thereby he bequeathed the sum of 15,000*l.* to his neice, Olive, the daugther of his late Majesty's deceased brother, his Royal Highness Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland; but that he did not, of such his said will, appoint any executor, or dispose by it of the residue of his personal estate. In verification of these premises, the same proctor had brought into the registry of the Court certain affidavits, together with the original last will or testamentary schedule annexed; and required that his Majesty's Procurator-General might be cited, by service of a decree in this behalf, to appear within six days after such service, in that Court, in order to hear this will or testamentary schedule of his late Majesty King George, so propounded and proved, if he should think fit to do so, for the interests of our Sovereign Lord the King," and further to do and see, as to law & right may appertain, on pain of the law & the penalties thereof." This was the prayer in the proposed act of Court, in order to found the process that was to go out, with the usual intimations. That process if granted would run in these terms—"that the Court would proceed in the cause or business—the absence (or contumacy, rather) of him, the said Procurator—General, in any way notwithstanding." Affidavits were brought in, in this cause in proof of hand-writing, of the Royal sign manual, of the signature of the late Mr. Dunning, subscribed to this instrument, and of that of the late Earl of Warwick, also subscribed to it. There was no affidavit in regard to the signature of the late Lord Chatham, by whom also it was signed. But affidavit of Warwick's subscription set forth that the body of the instrument was also in that Nobleman's hand-writing. The party herself had also made an affidavit stating the manner in which that instrument came into her possession; that one evening happening in the month of May, 1815, the Duke of Kent being at the deponent's house, No. 74, Seymour-place, the said Earl of Warwick came there, and in presence of the Duke of Kent, after requiring and receiving a most solemn pledge, both on the part of his Ryal Highness and the deponent, not to divulge the purport of the communication he was about to make, until after the death of his Majes- King George III., did inform the deponent of her illustrious birth—to wit, that she was the natural and lawful daughter of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cumberland deceased; that the proofs thereof had been deposited with him (Lord Warwick) for her benefit, in case she should survive his late Majesty, by the late Earl of Chatham and the Rev. Dr. Wilmot (both since dead) to preserve safely and to keep secret until the demise of his said Majesty; that Lord Warwick afterwards informed the deponent that these several papers and documents were then at Warwick Castle; that shortly afterwards the said Lord Warwick, on his return from Warwick Castle, delivered a part of these papers into the deponent's hands, the Duke of Kent being present; and among others, the paper writing annexed, under the royal sign manual: and then the party recited the paper (which has been too often before our readers to require its insertion here.) The question, therefore, now was whether this Court was required by law to issue its process as prayed. He (Sir J. Nicholl) need hardly observe, that it was not a matter of choice and discretion, but of duty and justice, to grant or to refuse this process, according as the law should direct. After having received all the assistance that the learning and ability of counsel could suggest on this question, and after having given all that due consideration which its delicacy and importance appeared to require, the Court had to observe, in the first place, that in the course of the argument its attention had been called to these several points—to the right of the Sovereigns of this country to make their last wills; to the quality of this particular instrument; to the affidavits which had been exhibited in proof of the handwriting and of the delivery of this instrument; and finally, to the jurisdiction of this Court to issue the process prayed for. Courts of justice were cautious in abstaining from doing more than the immedia e matter submitted to their consideration required them to do. Several of the points which he had just mentioned, though very proper to be brought to the attention of the Court in the course of the argument, would come more regularly for its actual decision in some future stage of the proceedings, supposing that the Court could entertain the present application. The right of the Sovereign to dispose of his property by will, if discussed, might be pleaded as a ground for appearing under protest, and for bringing that matter in a more formal way under the consideration of the Court. The nature of *the instrument*, whether testamentary or not, might be regularly and formally argued on the admission of the peal or allegation propounding the instrument; and its genuineness at least, it would be the ultimate object of the whole proceeding to establish. On these points, therefore, the Court at present expressed no opinion whatsoever; because, assuming them all in the affirmative, and for the present, taking the several allegations in the proposed act of Court to be true, the first and immediate question for the Court must be, whether or no it had jurisdiction to institute this inquiry?—to entertain such a proceeding as that which it was sought to institute. Consequently it had no right now to form any judicial opinion on the other points. The party making this application had alleged that his late Majesty did not appoint any executor, or dispose of the residue of his personal property, by this testament; but that his present Majesty had become entitled, in right of his crown, to all the personal estate and personalty of his said late Majesty remaining undisposed of. Now the paper itself directed the sum named to be paid by the Royal testator's heir and successor. This therefore, was not a question between the asserted legatee and any subject, either in the character of executor, or of residuary legatee, or of next of kin. No subject was interested in opposing the present paper, but the claim was directly on the reigning Sovereign. Consequently, the process prayed, was in substance, a process against the Sovereign; though in form it was described to be "a business of citing the King's Proctor." But it was added, "on behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King as the heir and successor of his late Majesty." On this application being first mentioned to the Court, it asked the Counsel whether they had any precedent to adduce. The object of the Court in this inquiry was at the earliest stage of the proceeding, to set all possible research in motion; not, however, requiring a precedent in all its circumstances precisely similar to the present case; but in order to ascertain (if such could be found either in the records of this Court, or elsewhere) whether any principle or analogy could be extracted, that should furnish the the Court with a legal authority to govern the present case. The history of the wills of our Sovereings, from the Saxon times--from the reign of Alfred the great, for instance---down to the present day, had accordingly been diligently searched & examined; but no instance had been produced of probate being taken in the Ecclesiastical Courts of the will of any of these sovereigns, much less of such wills having been contested there against a reigning sovereign. In the Rolls of Parliament a single instance occurred, having something of a reference to such a jurisdiction; and this was the instance mentioned by Lord Coke) in the 4th Inst.,)and by other textwriters before him. But what did this amount to; In the Rolls of Parliament (1st Henry V.) it was set forth, that Henry IV. made a will, and thereof appointed executors; that such executors fearing the inefficiency of the assets, declined to Act; that under these circumstances the deceased King's effects would be to be disposed of by the Archbishop of Canterbury, as ordinary, who should direct them to be sold; but that Henry V., instead of allowing such effects to be sold, took them, & agreed to pay the appraised value of them. This was all which he (Sir John Nicholl) had been able to collect from from the Rolls of Parliament, as to the case referred to. There however, subjects were executors; subjects alone were interested in the effects so bequeathed; and the Sovereign agreed to take the whole of them paying the value. Except this cause, mentioned in the Ross of Parliament, and occuring nearly 400 years ago, when the matter could neither have been very much discussed, nor very well considered, the Court did not find the slightest trace, or allusion to, and still less exercise of, its supposed ju-risdiction over the wills of Sovereigns. The only royal will deposited in the registry of that Court was the will of Henry VIII. and that was not an original, but a copy; but it bore on the face of it no trace of having had probate granted to it under this jurisdiction. Since the date of that will; during a period of 300 years, no instance had occurred of the will of any English Sovereign having been brought into that Court. The Statute that had been referred to (the 24th Henry VIII. cap. 12) was evidently passed with the sole object of checking the then frequent appeals to Rome, which appeals it for the futu e entirely cut off. It could only serve to show that it was at that time the reigning Sovereign had become the Supreme Head of the Church, and of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions---that he was the Superior Ordinary of the Countr . But its object was entirely in no degree to subject the Sovereign to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Spiritual Courts. During 300 years, then, there was no instance of the will of a sovereign taking probate, or of probate being claimed of such a will, in the Archbishop's Court. If it was true—as, indeed, it was enacted in the 16th Richard II. by the Bishops, Lords, and Commons, in Parliament assembled---that by the constitutions of this country the Kings had at all times a right to make their wills, it was to be presumed that they had, in many instances, exercised their right of testacy; and one case had occurred so late as the time of George I., who executed such a testament. But if no instance was to be found of a probate having ever issued from that Court or of any Sovereign's will, since the copy of the will of Henry VIII. having been deposited in the registry of this jurisdiction, pretty decisive p oof was furnished that this Court had really no jurisdiction whatever in these subjects. The Learned Judge proceeded to say, that supposing even that from the reign of Henry VIII. to the reign of George I., all intermediate sovereigns excepting only George I., had died intesta e, still the inference appeared to be the same with regard to the jurisdiction of this Court; that of the effects of all other persons dying intestate, the ordinary granted administration, and accidently he might do so to whom he would, but under the 1st Henry VIII. administration was directed to be granted to the widows and next of kin of intestates; that by 22d and 23d Henry VIII., cap. 2., called the Statute of Distributions, the administrator became a trustee for the purpose of administering the property, and distributing it, as therein required; but that of a departed sovereign dying intestate, the successor was exclusively entitled to the personal property. But in order to have legal authority to collect and recover the property, there was no instance of succeeding sovereigns—like ordinary persons—coming to this Court for letters of administration. It would be indeed contrary all principles of law, that the authority of the o nary should be necessary to give his Majesty legal powers to act. All this appeared to furnish abundant evidence that such a jurisdiction as that which had been attributed to the Court did not, in truth, exist. The testamentary Courts of the Archbishops of England, in their respective provinces, were described as "Prerogative Courts;" each Archbishop having the prerogative of granting probate and administrations, in the case of persons dying seized of *bona notabilia* within his province. Still these were only inferior and subordinate jurisdictions. The style of these Courts had no connexion whatever with the Royal Prerogatives of the Crown; for though, derivatively, they were the King's Ecclesiastical Courts, the sovereign being the fountain of all justice, ecclesiastical and civil, & the King being the Supreme Head of the Church, yet immediately they were only the Courts of the Ecclesiastical Ordinary. The Ordinary, and not the Crown, appointed their Judges: they were subject to the control of the Kings's Courts of Chancery and Common Law, in case they exceeded their jurisdiction. That this Court, therefore, should now, for the first time, presume to entertain a suit for so delicate an office as that of deciding on the will of his Majesty, would, under any circumstances, and in any form, require much caution and consideration before it could be resolved upon. But it was a suit, not merely to try the validity of the will of his late Maj sty, but to grant also the process of this Court against the reigning Sovereign. It was a demand upon his present Majesty which was to be enforced adversely. That such a process could not issue direc ly against his Majesty seemed to be admitted by the party; who prayed it, not as against the Sovereign himself, but as against the King's proctor. It would of course be quite a novelty in constitutional law to attempt to implead the Sovereign personally. No principle of that law seemed be more directly laid down that this—that one could not proceed directly as against the King. Mr. Justice Blackstone, speaking of the sovereign authority and its consequences, said, "the law ascribes to the King the attribute of sovereignity or pre-eminence." . . "He is said to have imperial dignity; and in charters before the Conquest is frequently styled 'Basileus,' and 'Imperator.'" . . His realm is declared to be an Empire, and his Crown Imperial, by many Acts of Parliament, particularly the statutes 24 Henry VIII. c. 12, and 25 Henry VIII., c. 28., which at the same time declared the King to be "the supr me head of the realm, in matters both civil and ecclesiastical . . . . Hence it is that no suit or action can be brought against the King, even in civil matters, because no Court can have jurisdiction over him; for all jurisdiction implies superiority of power; authority to try would be vain and idle, without an authority to redress and the sentence of a Court would be contemptible, unless that Court had power to command the execution of it; but who, says Finch shall command the King?" The Learned Commentator then asked this question—"Are, then, it may be asked, the subjects of England totally destitute of remedy, in case the Crown should invade their rights either by private injuries or public oppression? To this we may answer, that the law has provided a remedy in both cases, &c." (The extract is much too long for insert on; but as regarded the legal principle that the King can do no wrong-that his attrubute is ubiquitty---& that if, through evil Counsello s or otherwise, wrong shall have been done by him, the subject aggrieved must proceed by petition in Chancery.) In the third volume of Blackstone's Commentaries, that learned writer had laid down more fully the mode of proceeding, where the subject had a claim against the Sovereign: "The common law methods of obtaining possession or restitution from the Crown of either real or personal property, are---1 By petition of right; 2 By *monstrans de droit*, manifestation of plea of right, both of which may be preferred or prosecuted either in the Chancery or Exchequer." It was not necessary, in the present case, for the Court to say whether such remedy could be obtained elsewhere. The Learned Judge, after showing that the same difficulty which he had pointed out as attaching to a process that went to impeach the King in his own courts, would attach to it if granted against the King's Proctor; that it knew of no precedent in which any such process had ever been served personally on the King's Proctor, and that it did not think the King's Proctor, either by his warrant or *virtute officii*, was empowred to represent the person of the King, concluded his sentence by pronouncing that the Court had no jurisdiction. If this application were properly made, under the forms prescribed by the l w and constitutions of the country, before other tribunals) and this Court was not bound to suggest either the mode or the Court in which such a proceeding should be instituted), no doubt ought to be entertained that real justice would be done.---What the real justice of this case might be, this Court, according to its o judgment, had no authority to decide. But bein the opinion which it had thus expressed, in re of its want of jurisdiction to try the matter itself bound by law to reject the present ap

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JULY 8, 1822.

To the EDITOR of the C

101, George-Street, Edinb

SIR—In consequence which appeared in what ing a report of Mr. A the conduct of the ing corresp have no do to

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SIR—

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other was going on, as he intended to call all the witnesses on the following Monday upon the trial of Mr. Borthwick. The House must at once perceive the motive with which this farce was kept up. But by whom was it so kept up? It was kept up by a Gentleman, who, as the Learned Lord very well knew was frequently, if not always employed by him as an assistant in the duties of his office. The Noble Lord knew this, he knew the feelling which had been endeavoured to be kept up, and yet, within 48 hours after the acquittal of Mr. Stuart, Mr. Borthwick was sent away without any trial."

During the trial of Mr. Stuart, I, as Counsel for Mr. Alexander, moved the Court that all the witnesses who were to be examined on that trial, and whose names were included in the list of witnesses for the trial of Borthwick, should be directed by the Court to withdraw as soon as they had given their evidence, in order that, as they were to be examined upon the same facts in Borthwick's trial on the Monday following, they might not have an opportunity of hearing each other's testimony. My motion having been granted, I afterwards pointed out to the Court two witnesses who were in the situation now described.

By the espression you are reported to have used, it is more than insinuated that, knowing that it was not intended to bring Borthwick to trial at all, I, under the direction of, or in concert with, the Lord Advocate, made the above motion, for the purpose of exciting at prejudice against Mr. Stuart, unfavourable to his defence.

As I believe that these statements could only have been made by you, in consequence of your being ignorant of the real facts of the cause, and of your having received false information on the subject, I deem it right to inform you, that I was in no way employed on the trial of Mr. Stuart, and had no communication with the Lord Advocate in regard to it. Some time previous to the trial of Mr. Stuart, I was retained by the private agent of Mr. Alexander, as Counsel for him in certain actions, one of which was the criminal prosecution at his instance against Borthwick. The Lord Advocate neither advised nor was consulted as to any of the proceedings in th tion, in so far as is known to me, and th tion I made as to the removal of the w was the result of my own professional and in dicharge of what I conceived duty to my client Alexander.

At the time I made that motion tention of Alexander and his C ceed with the trial of Bo was not until *after* Mr. Stu intention was relinquished, resolution, the Counsel fo no respect actuated by wishes of the Lord Ad held no communicati

I believe, that w Edinburgh, he of trying Borth even if he b prev nted th

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on 08 April, 2017

I shall be contented with saying that, in what you put forth as a fair report of Mr. Abercromby's speech, improper motives were by very strong inuendo and implication attributed to me. Such imputations I regard with the most perfect scorn, and I have now shown that *whoever* was the real author of them, they were altogether *unwarranted*, *groundless*, and *false*.

W. MENZIES.

Note.—We have also received a copy of a letter to Mr. Abercromby, by John Hope, Esq.; but, as it has been printed in the shape of a pamphlet, we shall not publish it, nor make any extracts from it, unless our cotemporaries follow a different line of conduct.

JULY 13, 1822.

We have received a document which may be considered as an official exposition of the system and conduct of Russia with respect to her differences with Turkey. It is as follows:—

" HAMBURGH, JULY 4,

" The policy of the Russian Court is that of peace, because a war in the East would lead to consequences the extent of which it is impossible to foresee, and a permanent stat of peace alone, can insure the welfare of Europe and the happiness of nations. Russia hopes to recover, without arms, war, and bloodshed, the rights founded on treaties which have been lost during the Greek insurrection. As the demands of Russia peculiarly regarded the security of the rights of Christain subjects in the Turkish States, there can be no question raised about disengaging itself from the Greek cause. Had the Porte respected those rights, made war only on the rebels, and not confounded the innocent with the guilty, a breach between the two Powers would never have taken place.

" The great heart of the Emperor comprehends every thing that humanity requires and that religion commands. A declaration of war, instead of protecting the greeks, would only have been the signal for a vast massacre. To spare suffering humanity torrents of innocent blood, stifle the seeds of disunion & misunderstanding between the Powers, to destroy the germ of new wars, to obtain in peace the result of war was the sole, the generous, object of the Russian Cabinet. This was the tendency of the pacific means, of the proposals of mediation, supported by a powerful military force; moderation alone could lead to the attainment of this object and every thing gives reason to hope that we shall enjoy the fruits of these

[illegible]h-minded Alexander, therefore will [illegible] himself from the cause of the [illegible] ever secure to them, by guaranteeing humanity and religion commaud, [illegible] treaties require, as soon as the [illegible] now preparing at Vienna, [illegible] be expected that the other [illegible] his famicable intentions, [illegible] that now exists between [illegible] doubted, that this [illegible] ined, if the Divan [illegible] tion which it has [illegible] the threatening [illegible] etic language [illegible] he union and [illegible] vers, have [illegible] thinking. [illegible] hatever will [illegible] y in [illegible] d [illegible] calculated to do much good.—(*hear.*) [illegible] earned Gentleman (Dr. Lushington), [illegible] ed on them to resist the innovations on [illegible] He (Mr. Plunkett) called on them [illegible] innovations from the Law.—(*hear.*) [illegible] d Gentleman then ably exposed the [illegible] Marriage Act; it was directed to [illegible] of the evil of incautious marriages [illegible] hould be provided against, but [illegible] provided to a certain extent [illegible] rties were of age the law [illegible] fere), and which was most [illegible] y moral means, by moral [illegible] parents, by good example, [illegible] here restraint was [illegible] Marriage Act [illegible] distinguish- [illegible] .—(*hear.*) [illegible] f the mar- [illegible] ount of the [illegible] parties who [illegible] e. The Bill [illegible] quiring the [illegible] ject of the [illegible] s of No- [illegible] nd how [illegible] males, [illegible] oncu- [illegible] was [illegible] in- [illegible] ll

of fact, had only expunged one clause, substituting in its place eight others, and these were the amendments they had to consider. They had also given more extended operation to the retrospective clause, carrying it back to apply to marriages of a more ancient date. But in all that the Lords had done in this respect, notwithstanding what they had heard that night, he was prepared to contend that they had most scrupulously respected the sacred rights of property. The Hon. Gentleman entered into an examination of the different amendments. He replied to the objections made to the retrospective operation of the Bill, and showed that former Acts on subject of marriage had in the same way been made retrospective. He moved that the amendments should be read a second time.

Dr. Lushington thought it would be almost unexampled conduct, if the House should at once agree with what were called the Lords' amendments, which left scarcely twenty lines of the former Bill, and supplied ten pages of their own. He believed no man who had read the Bill could say that he understood the whole of it. His Learned Friend had admitted that there was some obscurity in one of the clauses, and of the most important clauses too as he (Dr. Lushington) would contend. Was it then fitting that a Bill should pass, of which every syllable ought to be well understood, what was thus defective? He thought it objectionable, as it went to establish different marriage systems in England and Ireland. No man could be more willing than he was to bind down with iron fetters the man who would effect a marriage by means of a false oath, and afterwards take advantage of his own perjury to break it. But he contended that girls and boys, who might be drawn into marriages, under great disparity of circumstances, and who were incapable of judging for themselves, were entitled to protection from the law. He stated several cases in which the operation of the Bill would be injurious, and could have been provided with many more cases had he thought his Learned Friend required to be informed of them. It was necessary to consider how this measure would affect contingent rights. He was at this moment a trustee, with five or six other individuals, to a property amounting to six or seven hundred thousand pounds, which had been acquired in the following manner. Money had been lent twenty-four years ago on a reversion then incumbered with two lives. By this Bill, a null and void marriage if it had taken place, might have been made the means of depriving the claimants of their property, and of giving it to those who could never have been considered entitled to it In commenting on the penalties incurred by the Surrogate if all the forms prescribed in this Bill were not exactly complied with, he having the honour to be Surrogate the Lord Bishop of London, gave his friends notice that they would all be likely to remain bachelors for him, for he, under such enactments, should be disposed to grant no license.—(*A laugh.*) A certain Noble Lady, it had been rumoured, had had a great hand in framing this Bill. He protested he believed the report, for it seemed to him to possess much greater indications of having emanated from a feminine rather than a masculine understanding. The provision for making marriages valid that had been celebrated under false names (by which parents and guardians were precluded from interference), he thought highly objectionable. Far from thinking that this Bill ought to pass because it remedied one evil, and left a variety of evils to be attended to at a future period, he would call on the House to abide by the ancient law, and resist all innovations. He would say, that no Bill ought to pass to alter the law of the land with respect to marriages which that House could not declare on its honour and its conscience that it fully understood, and had considered with a view to all the consequences to which it must tend. He moved as an amendment, "That the amendments should be read a third time on that day six months."

Mr. Plukett said that if he had been obliged to understand every iota of every Bill to which he gave his assent, he must have withheld his vote from many measures of great utility. Such a practice, however, would certainly have tended to reduce the number of laws which had crowded the Statute Book. He was, however, convinced of this,—that, the Bill was on the whole calculated to do much good.—(*hear.*) The learned Gentleman (Dr. Lushington), had called on them to resist the innovations on the Law. He (Mr. Plunkett) called on them to resist innovations from the Law.—(*hear.*) The learned Gentleman then ably exposed the defects of the Marriage Act; it was directed to one branch of the evil of incautious marriages which should be provided against, but which was provided to a certain extent [illegible] parties were of age the law [illegible] (where), and which was most [illegible] by moral means, by moral [illegible] parents, by good example, [illegible] where restraint was [illegible] Marriage Act [illegible] distinguishing.—(*hear.*) [illegible] of the marriage [illegible] amount of the [illegible] parties who [illegible] ce. The Bill [illegible] requiring the [illegible] ject of the [illegible] s of No- [illegible] nd how [illegible] males, [illegible] concubine was [illegible] in- [illegible] ll

been worthily raised from that House to the other. He was sorry for it. It was a proof that no length of experience, no extent of learning, no strength of mind, made a man proof against prejudice. Mr. Plunkett then applied himself to the retrospective clause. It had been said that retrospective legislation was contrary to the principles of law. Now he denied this. It was very common to relieve persons who had fallen under forfeitures. The Irish Parliament, for instance, when they repealed the Penal laws against Catholics. The laws of discovery, made the repeal retrospective, with the exception of those cases were the property had actually been transferred. By the Act of the 12th of Charles the Second, all marriages which had taken place from the year 1642 to 1660 were declared valid, although celebrated under circumstances which would have rendered them invalid before the passing of that Act. Again, by the common law, if any Priest in orders contracted matrimony, such marriage was invalid, and the issue illegitimate; but by the 3d Ed. VI., explained by the 5th and 6th Ed. VI., all such marriages were rendered valid, and the issue of them declared to be entitled to the property which would devolve to them in consequence of those marriages. These precedents clearly showed that the principle of legalizing marriages by a retrospective Act was not a principle unknown to the statute law of the country. He confessed that he had felt some surprise at an argument which had been brought forward by very high authority in the House of Lords, namely, that it was incumbent upon the legislature, after having declared marriages celebrated under certain circumstances to be lawful, and the issue of them legitimate, to deal with the property depending on those marriages as if they were unlawful, and as if the issue were illegitimate. This was such a subtle distinction between the right to property and the title to property, as he believed had seldom entered into the mind of any man legislating upon sound and rational principles of law and justice. The present Bill restored the law to a state in which it existed before the introduction of the Marriage Act, and as that Act had been found by experience to militate against the best interests of society, he cordially concurred in the present measure. Some of the amendments were perhaps objectionable; but if the Commons rejected this Bill he knew not when they might have an opportunity of passing another, and he should therefore follow the example of Lord Hardwicke on a similar occasion, and take the present Marriage Act "for better, for worse."—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. Gurney agreed in the general principles of the Bill, though he objected to some of the amendments which had been sent back from the Lords.

Mr. Wetherell objected to the retrospective clause, as an unconstitutional innovation on the rights of property. With respect to he Acts alluded to by his Right Hon. and Learned Friend [Mr. Plunkett) rendering the marriages of priests valid; they could not be cited in support of the present measure, because at the Reformation the whole code of Popery Laws fell to the ground, and the restrictions imposing celibacy on Popish Priests of course fell to the ground with them. He objected to the Bill on constitutional grounds, for if a man's right to property could be taken away by an *ex post facto* law, it was impossible to limit the operation of such a precedent, and men might in a short time be punished criminally by an *ex post facto* law. It was notorious to every man, both in and out of that House, that the present measure was not founded upon general principles of legislation; but that it it had been introduced for the purpose of meeting an individual case. Now the system of canvassing was bad enough, when applied to a private Bill, but when applied to a public measure, affecting important public rights, and involving the interest and happiness of the community, it became a hundred fold more mischievous. The Hon. Member complained of the indecorum with which the Bill had been hurried through the House, and concurred in the motion of adjournment.

Dr. Phillimore denied that the measure had been introduced for any particular purpose, or that it was more retrospective than the measure of 1817.

The Attorney-General complained that the Bill had been returned from the Lords with only two of the original clauses remaining; that, therefore, it was a new measure, and ought not to be hurried through the House in one night. To the retrospective clause in particular he objected, because it did not distinguish between ignorance of the law and wilful perjury. It had reference chiefly to young females who for the sake of their property, had been seduced to marry. These might, under the Act, have the satisfaction of having their husbands transported for life, and their property, through the fault of their husbands, given to the Crown. There were many absurdities; the clause relating to oaths required, that if one of the parties was 21, that party should swear that the other was the same. The banns too could not be proclaimed till the names and residences of the parties were affixed to the church door. He trusted that if the House would not consent to the adjournment, they would at least introduce the necessary alterations. The retrospective clause made all marriages good which had been solemnized since 1754, even though the parties were dead, and their property had passed to the heirs at law. This was altering the holding of property, and introducing confusion into society. He would allow that the present law had its faults, but they were trifling compared with those of the proposed measure. He would therefore call upon the House to pause, and consider before passing the measure. They would bear in mind one consideration—namely, that if the new Bill were passed, the interval, till September, would be left without any law whatever.

Sir J. Macintosh stated that he should occupy the attention of the House but for a short period. He had heard it rumoured—indeed it had been stated, that a canvass was made, in order to secure the opinions of Members of that House. For himself he would say, that no person presumed to insult him with asking his opinion, or with venturing to be speak the vote he should give on these Amendments. The whole injustice of the existing marriage law was embodied not in what was the present suffering, but in the succession of evils which, if it were suffered to continue, it must perpetuate. The outrage and the reformation of that law was the main question, and though the lights of the law and of the church held that it might be continued, he sincerely felt that there was no greater evil with which society could be oppressed. He would not forego the main ground of the question, in order to seek with lawyers the analysis of words, and the hunting of syllables. He viewed the question as it affected the moral feeling of society, as it met the happiness of families now exposed to the sufferings of legal visitation, and to that posterity on which no crime could attach. An Honourable Gentleman had asked, would they legalize illegal marriages—would they sanction perjuries? No, certainly, if that was the immediate effect of their legislation. But the present Bill went to remedy the effect of those evils which unhappily in society must be supposed to have a certain effect. It endeavoured to convert into benefits those evils—it destroyed the embittered effect of unmerited prejudices—it did not allow to continue through a succession of generations the penalty of that fault or the crime, which would only have been committed by an individual, and which, on every principle of justice or of reason, ought not to be visited on the wide-spreading branches of the original transgressor.—(hear.) Was the present Bill exceptionable on that ground? He denied it. The whole system of modern legislation proceeded on this principle. It was in some cases founded on the determination to extinguish claims—when those claims were opposed to the expediency of a particular period. It in other cases gave a sanction to the silence of demand. What else was the Statute of Limitation? Lawyers in all ages had been too inclined to view what was, without that comprehensive consideration, which in legislation, if it wished to be correct, must direct its view to that greater question namely—what is.—(hear.) They too often circumscribed themselves between glitter and black letter, to be commanding authorities on the reformation of laws, which the common consent of society had pronounced to be inaplicable to existing times. Hence it was that a proposition was made to seperete property from hereditary descent, or as was well stated to him by an Hon. Friend, to make a divorce between patrimony and matrimony—(Hear, hear.) So true it was that lawyers looked at all those transactions of life, on which its greatest and most affecting interests hinged, rather through the spectacles of the law, than with the naked eye; for if they looked naturally at the question, all these doubts and subtleties would disappear. The retrospective clause in the amendments from the other House had been opposed by Learned Gentlemen because it was retrospective. The answer was, that in redressing acknowledged evil, retrospection was the very essence of reformation. Was it nothing that such a retrospective clause secured the interests of hereditary descent, of acknowledged property, of the claims of a numerous and an hon. issue? Particular parties had been alluded to—with them he was wholly unacquainted; but if it were true that distinguished rank, herditary descent, and the secure tenure of property to those who held under them were in jeopardy, it was with him a practical illustration to correct the evils of the present Marriage Act. He felt he gave the great interests of civilisation a security, when he protected such interests and the interests of morality in general from being disturbed by any claim which even a connexion of such a family might set up against them. When his Learned and Honourable Friend talked, therefore, of the alarm that was given to property, he was mistaken. The true and valid security on which property rested, was the claim of acknowledged right—of hereditary descent—of long prescription. To set up a claim on a mere legal distinction, or an exception of such an Act as the Marriage Act. was to shake the very principles of property.—(Hear, hear.) He might suppose a case. He might take a prescription of seventy years, of a property descending in a family, extending its connections under the knowledge of that property, affecting by that connection the interests of numerous other families by intermarriages, and in the end find, unless such a law were corrected, all these wide-spreading, confiding, guiltless connections injured—nay, destroyed by a law which never had a foundation in nature or justice—(*hear.*)

Lord Londonderry supported the Bill, and contended that the hardships of the existing law were more severe than the Law of Attainder, which was liable to mitigation through the mercy of the Crown and the discretion of Parliament. The retrospective clause he thought absolutely necessary, and though he was sorry to differ from his Learned Friend, he felt such a horror of the principle recognised in the Act of 1754, that he was willing to make any effort to get rid of it.

Mr. Canning observed that no man in the House had defended the law as it stood, and declared his readiness to accept the present Bill as an amendment to the Act of 1764, by the substitution of something less cruel. His Learned Friend had given up the practical part of his objection, when he admitted that such hardships arose necessarily out of the existing law, as he would be willing to meet in each specific case with a specific remedy. It was to avoid those expedients of individual legislation that he (Mr. Canning) was desirous to support the present Bill with all its imperfections. He, therefore, accepted the measure, with no thanks for the amendments, but with thanks to Providence for having got back their Bill at all.

The House then divided on the question for agreeing to the amendments of the Lords.

Ayes	122
Noes	20
Majority	102

The other amendments were then agreed to.

The other Orders of the Day having been disposed of, at a quarter before Three o'clock this morning, the House adjourned till Monday.

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